

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
Fleet School Battalion.
THE ADMIRALTY have given
an official permission for sailing
a number of 1000 men, who will be
stationed in the Pacific Ocean or
anywhere else, and who will serve
together as a Unit.
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God Save The King.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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Magneto and Battery
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The very latest in Portable
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No. 17,983. 號三十八百九千七萬一第 日四十二月一十年卯乙

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30th, 1915.

四拜禮 號十三月二十年四國民華中 PRIOR, \$8 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.

Dec. 31st.—Europe (via Siberia), per
Yingchow.
Dec. 31st.—Europe (via Negapatam), per
s.s. ARATA MARU.
Jan. 2nd.—The French mail, per s.s.
PONTON.

TO DEPART.

Dec. 30th.—Straits, Ceylon, Port Said,
Marseilles and London, at 11
a.m., per s.s. KASIMA MARU.
Dec. 30th.—Straits, Ceylon, Aden,
Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 3
p.m., per s.s. NANKIN.
Dec. 30th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.,
per s.s. YINGCHOW.
Jan. 1st.—Europe via Siberia, at 9 a.m.,
per s.s. ARATA MARU.
Jan. 4th.—Philippine Islands, Japan via
Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C., Ta-
coma and United Kingdom via
Canada, at 1 p.m., per s.s.
MANILA MARU.
Jan. 4th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.
per s.s. YINGCHOW.
Jan. 9th.—United States, South America,
and Canada via San Fran-
cisco, United Kingdom via
Canada, at 9 a.m., per s.s.
ARAKIN.
N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to
and from the Coast Ports, Manila,
Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice
on the last page of this issue.

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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
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In Bags 250 lbs. net.
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Hongkong, 9th December, 1914

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS	
7.30 a.m. to 8.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.30 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15 "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " 10 "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " 15 "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " 10 "
2.15 " " 2.45 " "	" " 15 "
2.45 " " 3.15 " "	" " 10 "
3.15 " " 3.45 " "	" " 15 "
3.45 " " 4.15 " "	" " 10 "
4.15 " " 4.45 " "	" " 15 "
4.45 " " 5.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
NIGHT CARS	
4.45 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	9.20 to 1.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS	
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 " "	" " 15 "
2.00 " " 3.00 " "	" " 10 "
3.00 " " 4.00 " "	" " 15 "
4.00 " " 5.00 " "	" " 10 "
5.00 " " 6.10 " "	" " 15 "
6.10 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days	
SATURDAY	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexander Buildings, Des Vaux Road Central.	
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Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

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Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 32 " ... 33 "
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FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE
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Train No.	Days	Train No.	Days
1 (Dairen)	Monday	1 (Dairen)	Monday
2 (Changchun)	Tuesday	2 (Changchun)	Tuesday
3 (Dairen)	Wednesday	3 (Dairen)	Wednesday
4 (Changchun)	Thursday	4 (Changchun)	Thursday
5 (Dairen)	Friday	5 (Dairen)	Friday
6 (Changchun)	Saturday	6 (Changchun)	Saturday

SOUTH BOUND.

Connecting at Dairen with the Trans-Siberian Express Train		Connecting at Dairen with the Trans-Siberian Express Train	
Train No.	Days	Train No.	Days
1 (Dairen)	Monday	1 (Dairen)	Monday
2 (Changchun)	Tuesday	2 (Changchun)	Tuesday
3 (Dairen)	Wednesday	3 (Dairen)	Wednesday
4 (Changchun)	Thursday	4 (Changchun)	Thursday
5 (Dairen)	Friday	5 (Dairen)	Friday
6 (Changchun)	Saturday	6 (Changchun)	Saturday

* Regular Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.
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Runners from Steamers.

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1st February, 1915. 137

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[31-4]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE F. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NOVABA,"
Arrived Hongkong on 23rd December, 1915.
From BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo as—
From London, &c., ex s.s. "Arabia" and "Kasuga".

From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 24 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. V. FARR, For Superintendant.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915.

THE Steamship

"GLENLOGAN,"
Captain H. J. Henderson, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Goods are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 31st inst., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st Jan., 1916, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th December, 1915. [1530]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF

ABSORBING INTEREST,

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 491 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kwei-lin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.O.M.G., and Dr. A. REMNIE.

A description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at Home.

PRICE \$3.50.

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1221

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

A new ready and contains—

Far Eastern News.

Far Eastern Men and the War.

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Christmas.

Duration of the War.

"The Hongkong Hundred."

China's Outlying Possessions.

Random Reflections.

Prospects of the War.

The Monarchical Movement in China.

Escaped German Prisoners.

Shipping Notes.

The Torpedoed "Ville de La Ciotat."

New Opium Monopoly.

Hongkong Legislative Council.

Severe Weather in Netherlands Indies.

Peking Notes.

Chinese Telegrams.

Robbery on the Peak Road.

"The Hongkong Hundred."

Correspondence:—

"The Song of the Baked Cake."

Sanitation in Hongkong.

Christmas in Hongkong.

Italian Convent School.

Pipes for Men in the Trenches.

Cigarette and Tobacco Fund.

Canton's Contribution.

"Yasaka Maru" Submarine.

The Law Courts.

Alleged Attempt to sell Arms in Shanghai.

Passenger Lists.

Fishing Syndicate.

Company Meeting.

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Commercial.

Extra Copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from this Office to addresses sent, including postage 34 cents each.

\$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance; postage extra.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1915.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY REGULATIONS.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD. SUMMONED AT SHANGHAI

At H. M. Police Court, Shanghai, last week, before Mr. G. W. King, Magistrate, Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., were summoned for breaches of the Trading with the Enemy Regulations. In all there were ten summonses.

Mr. McKean appeared for the prosecution and Mr. B. N. Macleod defended.

Mr. McKean said that he proposed to deal with the summons relating to an offence alleged to have been committed on August 10th of this year. This was one in which the Crown alleged the defendants purchased 67 packages of duck feathers, containing 208.27 piculs at a price of Tls. 21.20 per picul. They had paid Tls. 4,531.72, less a commission to the compradore of one per cent., so that the enemy actually received Tls. 4,308.20.

On December 13th, the Court issued a warrant directing Mr. J. E. Bingham to search the premises of the defendants at No. 23 The Bund. He searched the premises, and, in the course of his search, seized the compradore's ledger, disclosing purchases of feathers. Mr. Bingham would show the Court that on examination of that book he found an account which showed transactions from time to time, from February, 1914, down to August of this year, with a firm called Soyka, and on August 10th he found an entry which showed that Messrs. Sassoon & Co. had purchased the ducks' feathers and that the compradore's charge for the purchase was one per cent. The actual note of one per cent. was disclosed in the books themselves, and Mr. Bingham would also tell his Worship that he found among the foreign papers of the defendants one showing that they did in fact pay the compradore the amount set out in the compradore's book.

He would satisfy the Court that Soyka was the Chinese name for a well-known Austrian firm carrying on business in Shanghai. Mr. Bingham would also tell the Court that there were produced to him, at the time of the search, correspondence and papers showing that the defendants had, at the time of passing the regulations and for some time subsequent to the time when they had been put in force, a gentleman named Wohlgenuth, a German subject, who was in charge of the examination of cargo for export—duplicates showing that on September 28th his services were discontinued.

After hearing evidence to this effect, the Magistrate framed a charge that the defendants did directly or indirectly, obtain from an enemy goods, wares or merchandise, under regulations 2 clause 6 of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Regulations, 1915.

Mr. Macleod said there were two defences which he had to bring before his Worship's notice. In the first place the defendants did this business with their compradore. They bought from him and he in turn bought from this party. That was the first answer to say of these charges. The second was that the man described in the compradore's book was a Chinese and not an Austrian firm. To prove the latter fact, it would be necessary for him, and the defendant company would prefer to do it, to trace all these money into the possession of the Chinese and satisfy his Worship that there was no ground for saying that Soyka mentioned was an Austrian firm. That could be done, but it meant an immense amount of translation of books. Yet the question of whether Soyka was an Austrian firm or not, was the root of the whole question. The compradore had instructions not to deal with Germans, Austrians or Turks or any enemy subject, and so far as the defendants knew, he had not done so. He hoped to be able to prove that Soyka was a Chinese, but, if not, he further hoped to show that his clients knew nothing about any trading with an enemy.

His Worship—You are going to prove that Soyka is a Chinese. If you do that an answer to all the charges is found.

Mr. Macleod said that he was, but added that all the books necessary for him to do that were not in his clients' control. One of the most important books was in the hands of the Chinese, Tsu Nan-kee, his passport. He proceeded to quote documents the effect of which, he submitted, was that the defendants bought from the compradore goods at a price agreed upon between them. He offered the goods at a price and if the company found that satisfactory they bought them. Dealing with the transfer in September last of the Soyka account to the name of Tsu Nan-kee in defendants' books counsel said that the two names represented one and the same person. Otherwise there was a liability of the seller and that liability had been transferred to someone else and it was not likely that the compradore would be able to transfer the liability, and therefore, to meet the Crown, he was quite prepared to agree that the transactions which took place after September 31st were with the same person as he who appeared under the name of Soyka. It was part of the case which he had to put before the Court that every single item in the account of Soyka could be traced in the account of Tsu Nan-kee. Tsu Nan-kee and the compradore were in a joint account. The former purchased goods in Nanking on behalf of the joint account. The goods having been bought were then treated and sold to the defendants by their compradore at a price agreed between them, and the compradore's book showed the payments as between the compradore and Tsu Nan-kee. The importance of this was that it was a matter entirely unknown to the defendants. They did not see the books, and knew nothing of the transactions until they saw the translation of the previous day.

With regard to Wohlgenuth, in the month of August, correspondence took place between British Consul-General and the defendants. The facts of the case were stated to the Consul-General and he said he would be willing to recommend the granting of a special licence to the man to trade if the defendants would satisfy him that Wohlgenuth had renounced his nationality. At the end of August the defendant handed to the Consul a certificate to the effect that he

had lost his German nationality and an application was made for a recommendation for a special licence. On September 28th the services of Wohlgenuth were discontinued, but the application for a special licence had been made in July when the regulations were published that he would no longer be paid any salary, but he continued to assist the defendant company even after September, to the extent of winding up affairs and seeing to pending contracts which had to be dealt with.

Mr. Albert Howard, the defendant's manager, said that the compradore did not enter into any contract on behalf of the firm, nor had he any permission to do so. He had never seen the compradore's books before coming to Court. Since the departure of Wohlgenuth the export business in hides, etc., had been left in the hands of the compradore and there was no foreigner in charge of it at the present moment.

Mr. McKean—Before Wohlgenuth joined Sassoon's do you know where he was employed?—I believe he was employed by Soyka.

He was wanted for inspecting hides?—Yes.

Is he inspecting your cargo now?—No. You are sure of that?—I don't believe he is.

And you still are doing business?—We are trying to do it; the compradore has taken charge of it.

You have purchased 2,000 pieces of musoon, 3,000 civet cat and 10,000 other skins. That is a big order?—Yes, I believe so.

Of the ten thousand skins, you have only accepted 9,940?—I suppose they could not be delivered enough; rejected because they were not up to quality?—The compradore will be able to give you the answer.

You employ Messrs. John Liddell & Co. for presspacking, do you not?—Yes. Do you know that this German during the month of November requested Messrs. John Liddell for more room for you in their godown?—No.

Were you in want of more room at Liddell's godown?—No, that I know of. And you are in charge of the business?—Yes. The compradore attends to that, I do not.

Mr. D. K. Farnam, who said he examined a certain amount of control over the book-keeping of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co., produced copies of an extract showing the debit and credit sides of the compradore's current account for feathers. All the contract notes produced had been between the company and the compradore. There had been no transactions in hides for a considerable time, the last lot on hand being dealt with last year. Wohlgenuth was taken on as a hide expert. The business in feathers for the year amounted to Tls. 68,000 odd. The feather business was very small compared with the hide business, which in the previous year must have amounted to about four lakhs.

In answer to Mr. McKean witness admitted that had it not been for the war Wohlgenuth would be inspecting furs, feathers and hides. He was not aware who examined them now.

Mr. McKean—Who inspects the feathers and skins?—That I cannot tell you, unless it is the compradore.

And the compradore is the seller?—Yes.

The defendant's compradore in the witness box, recognised his ledger, produced. The "Soyka," written at the head of one account was Tsu Nan-kee. He was called "Soyka," because Tsu Nan-kee's signboard bore those characters. The account was not with the Austrian firm of L. Soyka, and had nothing to do with them. The account was charged by witness for office expenses, the account not having been settled up to the present. Tsu Nan-kee carried on business in feathers and skins in Nanking. Witness did not know whether Tsu was connected with L. Soyka, perhaps he was.

The defendants bought their feathers from witness, and had always done so. He had never bought goods for them as their agent. Witness and another Chinese (an old coolie) inspected the feathers. He did not know whether Wohlgenuth had inspected hides since September or not. The firm entirely trusted witness to inspect the feathers.

Mr. McKean—Who inspects the skins for Messrs. Sassoon?—An old coolie, who has had experience, and I inspect them.

You bought ten thousand skins and sold ten thousand after inspecting them to Messrs. Sassoon?—Yes.

How is it you only delivered 9,940?—Since I was trusted, I was more particular and I rejected them.

You say you purchased these skins which you paid for and sold them to Messrs. Sassoon on your own account and after you had sold them, your conscience struck you and you rejected these; is this what you want the Court to believe?—It is the truth.

How long have you known Tsu Nan-kee?—About two or three years.

Will you deny that you told Mr. Bingham, witness, that you were not an enemy, that you knew Tsu Nan-kee was employed by Soyka and had since left?—I don't deny it.

Will you deny that he is employed by Soyka now if I tell you that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank say he is?—I only know that when I deal with Tsu Nan-kee I deal with him individually.

Will you deny he is engaged with Soyka now?—I deny that.

You know Messrs. Sassoon rent godown space from Liddell & Co.?—Yes.

Did you want an extension in November last?—Yes.

Do you know that Wohlgenuth went to Messrs. Liddell and applied for that?—That I don't know.

Tsu Nan-kee was called by Mr. Macleod. He produced two books kept in Chinese. The first book bore the name in Chinese characters of Soyka. He said the book contained a statement of his accounts with firms and persons to whom he had sold goods; that the book contained an account of his dealings with the Compradore of D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.; that it also contained accounts of his dealings in the same kind of goods and in the same manner with other firms; he mentioned Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. He said that he was in no way connected with the Austrian firm of L. Soyka; that he had been connected with that firm in the past, and that he had sold goods to them as a dealer; that he

YARN MARKET.

The circular issued by Messrs. Polih-walls & Kowall, cotton and yarn brokers, for the period December 15th to December 20th says:—

Immediately following the issue of our last circular there was a sprinkling of enquiries for "Yunnan" chops, resulting in business, in select styles, to the extent of 2,000 bales at about the foregoing quotations.

Barring this short season of demand, transactions during the fortnight have been few and far between, being confined to retail parcels of 20/50 bales; and, all told, there has been no enlivening feature to the market, which has continued in almost the same disappointing state as previously reviewed.

Monetary stringency is reported to prevail in the interior and tends to retard both clearances and fresh business. The immediate outlook is far from cheery, and we do not look forward to any substantial improvement in business before the Chinese New Year.

The Bombay market has ruled quiet but on the firm side in sympathy with Cotton.

Total sales—2,000 bales.

Stocks—Unsold and undelivered in the godowns 61,000 bales.

YARN REVIEW, 1915.

Though marked by violent fluctuations in price, the year now coming to a close has been a fairly profitable one, both to foreign importers and to native dealers. It will be recalled that at the close of last year our market was in a deplorable state, when the majority of the native dealers were known to be very shaky.

As the Chinese New Year approached, however, (in February), some of the dealers made desperate efforts to arrive at a settlement with the importers, who, on their part, rather than bring about a general collapse of the trade had perforce to accept the terms submitted, thus enabling some of the principal dealers, on the resumption of business after the New Year, to start with a clean sheet.

This settlement contributed in no small degree to the more sound trade conditions which obtained during the rest of the year.

Looking at the back files of our fortnightly circulars we find that the lowest point touched during the year was in March, when best "Tens" sold between \$80 and \$90 and best "Twenties" sold between \$90 and \$105.

From the month of April and onwards, prices began slowly to recover until the latter part of September, when the highest point of the year was touched, best "Tens" then reaching \$112 and "Twenties" \$148.

During the latter month the excitement in the Bombay market, as well as in China, ran very high owing to reports of short crops of cotton. Fortunately, however, our local dealers were not carried off their feet and avoided launching out in large forward contracts, as they had hitherto always done when they learnt by bitter experience the disastrous effects of a sudden setback with large stocks on their hands still undigested.

Such a setback was not long in coming, the excitement having quite subsided by the middle of October, when prices commenced steadily to recede.

Below we append a comparative table of Arrivals, Sales, and Deliveries, from which it will be seen that, while the sales for the current year are about the same as those of 1914, the deliveries show an encouraging improvement of more than 20,000 bales:—

	1914.	1915.
Arrivals	175,000	159,000
Sales	109,000	105,000
Deliveries	155,000	177,000
Comparative prices, 10s \$80-\$87; \$7-\$8 \$90-\$105; 20s \$98-\$115; \$115-\$130.		

In our last annual Review we drew attention to the great strides which Japanese yarn has been making year by year. A special feature of the year just closing in this connection is that Japanese No. 20 has entirely driven out this count of Bombay yarn from the local market, so much so that during the past three months not a single bale of Indian 20s has been negotiated in the local market.

STRIKEN SERBIA.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS AT THE HANDS OF THE GERMANS.

The war correspondent in Serbia of the *Vossische Zeitung* writes that the German troops are now engaged in routing the Serbian people out of their houses and installing themselves therein.

The inhabitants of the little towns and villages have got to find shelter wherever they can find it. The correspondent proceeds to draw a picture, evidently much to his satisfaction, of some twenty or thirty old men, women, and small children sitting packed close together in a pigsty, open to the wind and rain; which pours down upon them in torrents.

Inside the adjoining farm are German officers and men sitting comfortably round cheerful fires awaiting a smoking meal. Though crowds of people are lying freezing and without food, the Germans cannot help them. Whatever food there is goes to the German army.

All Serbian men under fifty, as well as young lads, are being driven away in endless columns; they are moving northward escorted by Uhlans and followed by their womenfolk.

The Uhlans push the women back, but they persist, and follow their loved ones until they sink by the roadside worn out by fatigue and hunger and watch the captives receding in the distance. — *Central News.*

had not received any salary from them; that he had been paid a commission. He produced another book which he said contained a statement of all his dealings with Sassoon, compradore; he was prepared to leave these two books in Court. He gave evidence of the entries in the book bearing the name of Soyka of certain payments received by him on several days in the 7th Moon of this year.

He said that he was doing this business with Sassoon in joint account with the compradore, and that no one else had any interest in his transactions.

Mr. Macleod, applied for an adjournment of one week to have translations made of Tsu Nan-kee's books, or to come to some agreement with counsel for the Crown as to the contents of these books. Mr. McKean made no objection, and the case was adjourned until December 30th.

ALMA ESTATES, LTD.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

At the annual general meeting of the Alma Estates, Ltd., held at the offices of the secretaries, Messrs. Hugo Reiss & Co., Shanghai, last week, resolutions were passed declaring a final dividend of ten per cent., which makes twenty per cent. for the year ended September 30th.

Mr. E. T. Byrne (Chairman), said:—As regards the estate everything is going on well, and we have now arrived at a period when we may expect due reward for the many years of waiting. Our production for the present year is estimated to be 250,000 lbs., and in view of the high price of rubber I hope this will be exceeded; our estimates at the same time only promise an increase of \$10,000, which should therefore bring our average cost below the ailing mark.

We have decided to plant up the 177 acres now under coconuts, with rubber, and we hope by next year our area under rubber will be about 1,400 acres. We have spent very little money on this 177 acres and to bring the coconuts trees into profitable condition, we find it would cost about as much as we are now going to pay in removing them and planting up rubber.

We find to make coconut planting a success, we should have considerably to increase the area, and even then, the most we are likely to get is about 10 per cent., whilst the soil is excellent for rubber, and adjoining Lot 30, which actually came into bearing in three and a half years. You are, of course, aware that amongst our assets there are 2,000 Senawang shares, which in the past have been the cause of some tribulation. Since the accounts have been made up we have sold 1,000 at an average of Tls. 17.81 net, and for the time being are holding on to the balance as we have no need for the money, but at the same time these shares would form an excellent nucleus for a reserve fund, and your directors want to start such a fund based on such securities, which would not be affected by a fall in the price of rubber.

You will see from the report that we have at last commenced to instal rubber-preparing machinery, and I think it reflects great credit on our manager that he has been able during the past two years to cope with 18 to over 20,000 lbs. monthly with hand labour only, and what is more, to turn out first-class goods which compare with the best on the market.

Owing to such a satisfactory year's business, your directors have naturally decided to increase the bonus paid to the staff, which we are sure will meet with your approval.

The report and account were adopted and it was decided that for the financial year 1914/15 a final dividend of 10 per cent., equal to 0.80 Tael cents per share, be paid on the capital of the company to shareholders on record on December 23rd, 1915.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1. Private E. W. L. Martin joined the Corps on 28th December, 1915, allotted Corps No. 1952 and posted to Stretcher Bearer Section.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

2. The monthly state is required at the Orderly Room not later than 5 p.m. to-morrow.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

3. "Belcher Relief" for January and "Lyceum Relief" from 2nd to 16th January are posted on the notice board at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

TRANSFER.

PEKING NOTES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PEKING, December 22nd.

THE MONARCHICAL MOVEMENT.

Spite of many conflicting rumours, it may be taken for granted that the Emperor will not ascend the Dragon Throne this year, but his calmness and resolution and wisdom will appear all the greater by reason of the many memorials which are likely to be addressed to him praying that His Excellency may assume the purple in order to set at rest the hearts of the people. There are diplomatic and personal reasons which he should become Emperor on January 1st. As a matter of fact, Chinese thought and Chinese sentiment may furnish a guide. Next year, according to the Chinese calendar, is the year of the dragon, and what more reasonable than that the Great Emperor should ascend the dragon throne in the year of the dragon? Doubtless by China New Year the elaborate ceremonies will have been arranged and rehearsed. Doubtless, also, the hundreds and some changes and preparations will have been completed. And, doubtless, the authorities will have further demonstrated that there is no need on the part of the Powers to fear any disturbance such as would prejudice the interests of the Powers.

The collective visit of the Ministers of the Quintuple Powers to the Waichow Palace last Wednesday was perhaps a trifle disconcerting to the Chinese Government. However, the feature of the conversation was the assurance which Mr. Lu Hsiang Cheng elicited from the Ministers that their respective Governments had no intention of departing from their declared policy of maintaining the integrity and the independence of China.

Meanwhile, there is an excusable desire on the part of many to have the change effected, but, as I have already pointed out, the President will not change his title before the opportune occasion has arrived.

Notwithstanding the unanimity with which the monarchical decision was reached, there seemed little exuberance of joy, and the historic occasion might have passed without fitting recognition in Peking had not the Chamber of Commerce, doubtless, under official inspiration, organised a series of celebrations, which took the form of three days' holiday, decorations and illuminations. The five barred flag was accordingly hung from every shop, public buildings had their fronts adorned, pavilions were decorated, and the new Chienmen gates were wonderfully embellished. The illuminations, as seen in this crowded locality at night, were indeed striking. The lantern procession was interesting but not so gorgeous as might have been expected. The merchants assembled in five groups, each visiting the palace, and afterwards assembling in the Central Park, where patriotic speeches were delivered. It must be confessed that this procession was not altogether spontaneous, and many had to have their duty pointed out to them in this matter.

However, the movement is progressing in easy stages. Already a brand new prince has been created in the person of the Vice-President, who at first declined the honour, declaring that he had done little for the consolidation of the country, having been like a fly on the tail of a dragon steed (Yuan Shih Kai), but he was advised not to be too modest.

RETURNED STUDENTS' CONCERT.

The concert given by the returned students on Friday night in the Y.M.C.A. was interesting as showing Chinese progress in and Chinese appreciation of Western art. The programme, which was instrumental and vocal in character, was exceedingly well carried out, perhaps the most successful item being that contributed by the Tsing Hua College glee club.

LEADERS OF PATRIOTIC BRIGADES.

Sir John Jordan presided over the first annual meeting of the Peking Branch of Patriotic British Overseas held in the theatre of the British Legation last Thursday. His Excellency commented on the fact that, though they had met under less happy auspices than they had expected to do a year ago, he was quite sure that they would all be prepared to assist to their utmost in whatever duties lay before them.

Sir Robert Bredon explained that several of their larger contributors had left the district, and he hoped that efforts would be made to maintain this year the sum sent from Peking which had amounted to £1,400. The committee were re-elected as of old and Mr. L. Warren was appointed auditor.

In this connection I may mention that the Pekingese Pierrots will make another voyage on the "Saucy Bell" on January

THE AIRPLANE "VICTORIA, HONGKONG."

ITS ACTIVITIES AT THE FRONT.

The following letter has been received by H.E. the Governor from the Hon. Secretary and Organiser of the Overseas Club of the activities of the Airplane "Victoria, Hongkong":

The Overseas Club, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C., 23rd November, 1915.

His Excellency Sir Francis H. May, K.C.M.G., Government House, Hongkong.

Your Excellency.—We have much pleasure in sending you herewith an extract from a letter we have received from the War Office, giving some details of the activities of the Airplane "Victoria, Hongkong," which was so generously presented by the residents of Hongkong:—

"This machine has mainly been used for co-operation with artillery, but has also been out on reconnaissances."

"In July, when over the enemy's territory, it was attacked by two German machines, both of which were driven off."

"On 22nd October, 1915, when on reconnaissance, at a height of 7,000 feet, a two-seater tractor biplane of the Fokker type attacked. The enemy came from below and in rear, firing from about 100 yards. The 'Victoria, Hongkong' was turned round, nose put downwards, so getting the enemy machine behind, and fire was opened, half a drum being expended."

"The enemy lost ground in climbing but was still in range. Attacking again, another half drum was fired, and for the rest of the fight the German machine kept within moderate range."

"While the pilot of 'Victoria, Hongkong' completed the reconnaissance, the observer fired two or three rounds occasionally to prevent the enemy from closing."

I am, etc.,

(Sd.) E. WRENCH.

Hon. Secretary and Organiser.

5th, the entertainment this time being given in aid of the Allied Red Cross funds. Miss Sowerby will take the place of Miss Tenny, an American lady, in order that the company may be all British.

ANGLO-CHINESE FRIENDSHIP BUREAU.

The annual dinner of this association, which took place on Friday evening at the Hotel de Peking, was quite an interesting function. Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, presided, and there were present His Excellency Lu Hsiang Cheng, Excellency Wang for Foreign Affairs, His Excellency Wang Tsu-hsiang, Sir Robert Bredon, Dr. Morrison, and other leading members of the community. In the debate which followed on "Is a system of technical education better than a classical system for a country?" the Chinese speakers dealt with the subject in a very able manner, and expressed themselves much more easily and attractively than their British friends, their humorous touches being particularly effective. The voting showed the opinion of the gathering to be preponderantly in favour of a classical education.

OUR NEW NOBILITY.

Though China is still nominally a republic, it possesses a brand new nobility which was created last night, when six Dukes, nine Marquises, twelve Earls, four Viscounts, and a Barone of eighteen were brought into being. The recipients are mostly Chinese Chuns and governors. It is interesting to note that the first name on the list is Lung Chien-kwang, the Chinese of Kwangtung, while the redoubtable Chang Hsun, Inspector general of the Yangtze valley, and Feng Kuo-chang, the Chinese Chün of Kiangsu, now appointed chief of the general staff, also received the title of Duke. Chang Ming-chi, the governor of Kwangtung, has been made an Earl, while Lung Chien-kwang, the acting governor of Kwangtung, has been created a Baron.

CHINESE CALENDAR.

All kinds of complications ensue here as the result of the differences in calendars. This trouble was very acute last year, and has arisen again owing to the fact that some calendars reckon the last month of the year as having only twenty-nine days and others reckon it as having thirty days. The Government has stepped into the breach and forbidden the private publication of calendars, ordering that the only official calendar is that issued by the Peking Observatory.

MINISTERIAL.

Mr. Hsu Hai Chong has now definitely resigned from the position of Secretary of State, whether for health or political reasons matters little. Mr. Lu, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, will act concurrently as Secretary of State. The Minister of Finance is still indisposed, and has received permission from the President to recuperate his health in Peking (within the palace grounds), and leave the affairs of the ministry to the Vice-Minister. This is being done.

SKATING.

The winter has been exceptionally mild, and has somewhat disappointed the ice enthusiasts, while the dust storms have also proved disconcerting. It is expected, however, that skating will be in full swing during the week-end, and picnic parties on the canal should be fairly numerous.

KOWLOON MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

PRISONER DISCHARGED.

The Kowloon manslaughter case came before Mr. Justice Gompertz and the following jury yesterday:—Messrs. J. G. Garraway, W. R. Oswald, F. G. Herdridge, P. S. Cassidy, A. F. B. Rosario, A. W. D. Gibbs, F. J. K. van der Wal, Mr. G. N. Orme prosecuted, prisoner being undefended.

Mr. Orme said that prisoner was charged with causing the death of a Portuguese lady (Miss Rosa Pereira) at Kowloon on November 10th. In the early morning of that date a heavily-laden truck filled with red earth was coming down Nathan Road from the direction of Yaumati, and turned the corner by Watson's Dispensary into Cameron Road. After turning the corner either the leading ropes or the cart itself caught and engaged a Portuguese lady, who thereby apparently met her death. The truck was in charge of six coolies, two of whom were behind and four in front, pulling ropes. The prisoner was among the four in front. Evidence would be called to show that the truck proceeded down Nathan Road at a high speed and that was really the point on which the case—as far as it became a case of manslaughter—rested. Of course the streets at the time were very empty. The power of a man in front to reduce speed was more limited than that of the man at the handles, who was particularly responsible under the law, but all would be responsible for any negligence that might cause death. Action was taken against the prisoner in this case more particularly because of the danger to the public from the possibly high-spirited action of coolies who propelled their trucks at high speed.

Evidence was then called, and ultimately prisoner was discharged.

INDIAN MURDER CASE.

PRISONERS FOUND GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

The hearing was continued, before the Chief Justice and a jury at the Criminal Sessions yesterday of the case in which Ghagor Singh and Bela Singh were charged with the murder of an Indian watchman at Hunghom.

The first prisoner continued his evidence. He stated that he had seen the deceased and his wife sitting on the bed in his house on two occasions, and lying together on the bed on a third occasion. He and the second prisoner struck the man once each with light canes. They struck him because he was disgracing them; because he had had unlawful connection with witness' wife. They left the body in the cook house when they went back to work. The man had been dead seven hours when they lowered the body through the window. It was not possible to take the body down the staircase, because it was too narrow for the purpose.

Prisoner said he knew that a bone of the neck was fractured. It was fractured by a jerk of the rope when they first lowered the body from the window. When deceased came to his room, he was not wearing his turban, and that was an insult.

His lordship.—In the same way, I suppose, as it would be if an Englishman went into someone else's house without taking off his hat!

Mr. Jenkins.—Yes.

Bela Singh (the second prisoner) was then called. When asked by defending Counsel about his age, he said—I know nothing about my age. My mother and father, and my sister may know. They are all older than myself. (Laughter.)

His lordship.—Rather like Topsy, perhaps.

Mr. Jenkins.—He has been reading a book on evidence apparently, my lord. A man cannot give evidence of his own age.

The second prisoner said the deceased used to visit his sister practically every day. He and the deceased worked at the same factory, and he (prisoner) used to watch him go to the woman's house. On the night of the murder deceased came to the house in an intoxicated condition and was insulting to his demagogue. He asked for witness' sister. Both the first prisoner and himself struck the man with thin canes, and he dropped down and died. He had no intention of killing the man, but only of scaring him.

His lordship, speaking generally on the position of the case, said a man would only be justified in killing another man if he caught the latter in actual misconduct with his wife; that was to say, in the heat of passion. If the jury were of opinion that when deceased entered the house he insulted the prisoners in such a way that they assaulted him and thereby unintentionally brought about his death, they might fairly arrive at the conclusion that there was provocation which would justify them returning a verdict of manslaughter; but if the jury were of opinion that the assault was committed but that as a matter of fact it did not bring about the death, at that time, but some hours afterwards, during which the man was locked up and at some subsequent time prisoners lashed the man, it would clearly be a case of murder.

The jury found prisoners guilty of manslaughter.

In passing sentence of 15 years on each prisoner, the Chief Justice said that the jury had taken a careful view of the case, and had arrived at a conclusion with which he entirely agreed; that they were labouring under great provocation, which would justify a reduction of the charge to one of manslaughter. If they, or either of them had brought about the death of the deceased, when they found him on the bed with the woman he (the Chief Justice) would have taken a much more lenient view of the crime. But they brooded over the murder, and took the law into their own hands, and it was an extremely serious offence to take the life of anyone. Notwithstanding the provocation, the jury was to pass upon them a severe sentence, but he would tell them at the same time that they were fortunate in not being convicted of the more serious offence.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 29th December state:—

Business during the past week has been curtailed to some extent by the intervening Christmas holidays, but on the whole the local market has lost none of its strength, and in many instances further advances have to be recorded. Shipping shares (Douglas and Indos) have again been the chief attraction; the market for both stocks closing strong with no shares obtainable except at a substantial advance on current quotations. With London, business is becoming increasingly difficult owing to the advancing charges for war-risk insurances, etc., and it is doubtful if much will be done until more normal conditions are established. Standard Tin closes at £187½ and £189 for cash and 3 months delivery respectively, and Plantation Rubber at 9/8½ to 9/9 per lb. strong. Bar Silver is quoted to-day at 25½d. Sterling T.T. at 1/10½-10d. Shanghai T.T. at 75 and Singapore T.T. at 81. The Bank's buying rate for 3d. bills on Shanghai is unchanged at 75½.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai continue more or less dormant at a nominal quotation of \$800, although at slightly under this rate small buyers might perhaps be found.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions offer further sales at \$900 have advanced to \$910 buyers with no shares at present obtainable. Canton, North China, and Yangtzes are unchanged and without business to report.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Chinas have been booked at the improved quotation of \$152 and Hongkongs at \$140, both closing in further request.

SHIPPING.—Douglases under an increasing demand for both cash and forward shares are becoming exceedingly scarce, and beyond a sale for cash at \$102½ we have heard of no business during the interval. The market closes strong at this rate for cash, and also for forward delivery at full equivalent rates. Indo-Chinas are also in strong request, and after sales at \$166 for the Combined can now be placed at \$167, and at \$85 for the Preferred and \$119 for the Deferred. There is also a strong demand for forward delivery with few sellers at anything like equivalent rates. Steamboats close firm at \$20, and Star Ferries quiet at \$37½.

ONDS.—Shells have been placed at the improved rate of 87½ ex-dividend of 2/- (Coupon No. 25), at which figure more shares are wanted. Ural Caspians remain on offer at 35½ with no business to report and Langkats are inquired for at Tls. 35½.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have been sold at \$129, and have buyers at equivalent rates forward. Luxons for the present are neglected and close with a nominal quotation of \$37.

MINING.—Kailans remain a quiet market with a nominal quotation of 30/- and Tronohs are wanted at 26/- without business to report. Rauba are inquired for at \$33½, with no sellers in evidence at the rate.

DOCKS.—WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks remain in demand at \$84, and Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves are inquired for at \$77 with no shares on offer. New Engineers are unchanged in the North with buyers at Tls. 9, and Shanghai Docks are wanted at Tls. 58. Hongkong Wharves are in demand at Tls. 92½, with no business to report.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Central Estates are now inquired for at \$101. Hongkong Hotels at \$108, and Hongkong Lands at \$102½ with no shares offering at the rates. Humphrey Estates are wanted at \$6.65, Kowloon Lands at \$40, and West Point at \$75, with no sellers in evidence.

COTTON MILLS.—This market in the North still remains exceedingly quiet, and the following are the latest quotations to hand. Ewos Tls. 135, Internationals, Tls. 68, Kung Yik Tls. 14, Laou Kung Mows Tls. 71, Shanghai Cottons Tls. 87, at which rates these are probable buyers. Soy, Chews and Yangseepoos have a nominal quotation of Tls. 43½, and Tls. 61 respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos are wanted at \$104, China Providents at \$9.70, Hongkong Trams at \$4½, Peak Trams (old) at \$10 and new issue at 85 cents, Dairy Farms have sellers at \$30, Ropes at \$33, Waterboats at \$16, and Powells at \$6. Green Island Cements have been placed at rates varying between \$10.70 and \$10.85. The following close with a nominal quotation, viz., China Light and Power \$4.80, Electric \$4.44, Lays \$190, Steam Landries \$31, and Waleos \$61.

MEXICO.—Next Settling day January 28th, 1916.

MANSLAUGHTER OF A LUKONG.

A LENIENT SENTENCE.

"It seems to me that what happened was this," said Mr. Justice Gompertz, in passing sentence on a Chinese who was charged with the manslaughter of a Lukong. "Prisoner resisted the lawful search of the constable and used insulting language to him, and that there was a scuffle on the pier. It seems to be certain that prisoner had no intention whatever of throwing the man into the sea or causing him any grievous hurt. He has caused the death of the man, however, and he must be punished. I take into consideration his previous good character, and the fact that he has been in prison for two months waiting for his trial. I sentence him to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour."

BIG FIRE IN SHANGHAI.

A big fire broke out at 1-132, The Broadway, Shanghai, in the early hours of the morning of December 29th, the upper floors of five shops near the junction of the Broadway and Minghong Road being involved. Owing to the contents of the shops, which included some spirits, the Brigade had a hard task in hand, and it was not before fourteen jets were at work that the fire was held, and it took quite two hours before it was extinguished. The cause of the outbreak is unknown.

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GOLF PAINT, TEES, CAPTIVE GOLF, ETC.

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Hongkong, 25th December, 1915.

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THE WAR.

COMPULSION CRISIS.

PRIME MINISTER'S DECISION.

FURTHER FRENCH SUCCESS IN VOSGES.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

ENEMY PREPARATIONS FOR RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

EFFECTIVE BRITISH REPLY.

LONDON, December 28th.

British official message states that last night we exploded a mine near Fricourt, inflicting considerable damage upon the enemy. To-day the enemy has shown rather more than usual artillery activity, notably south of the Le Basses Canal, near Armentieres and Ypres. We replied effectively, and good results were observed.

INTENSE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, December 28th.

A communiqué states that there has been intense artillery activity in the Vosges and along the entire front at Hartmannsweilerkopf.

An attempt by the enemy to emerge from his trenches on the slopes of Rehlfelsen Hill was stopped by a curtain of fire.

GAINS IN VOSGES EXTENDED. AMMUNITION DEPOT EXPLODED.

PARIS, December 28th.

A communiqué states:—Our artillery exploded an ammunition depot near Stenestrate, and we effectively bombarded the railway station near Lens and a sector of Angres. Our bombardment in the wood region of Rheims started a great conflagration. French artillery in Lorraine successfully cannonaded enemy works. There has been an intense artillery duel in the Vosges. We carried some trenches at Hartmannsweilerkopf which were still held by the enemy between the summits of Rehlfelsen and Hirsstein, capturing 100 prisoners.

THE BALKANS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SALONIKA PREPARED.

GOOD WORK OF BRITISH.

LONDON, December 28th.

General Castelnau, interviewed at Athens, stated that he was thoroughly satisfied with what he had seen at Salonika. He was much impressed with the appearance and equipment of the British troops, and the work they had done in rendering Salonika impregnable.

He stated that should further reinforcements be required they are ready close at hand.

AUSTRIANS REPLACED BY BAVARIANS.

LONDON, December 28th.

Three Bavarian Divisions are concentrated between Uskub and the Greek frontier, while three Austrian Divisions which the Serbians severely punished have been sent to Alsace.

OMINOUS ENEMY CONCENTRATIONS.

SALONIKA, December 28th.

Though the Greeks are increasingly hopeful that the Central Powers will remain inactive in Macedonia, various reports show that the enemy is concentrating large forces and stores at Doiran and Gheorgeli, apparently with a view to an offensive.

THE NEAR EAST.

FIGHTING IN EGYPT.

AN IMAGINATIVE TURKISH STORY.

LONDON, December 28th.

Yesterday's Turkish communiqué contains an imaginative story of fighting on the Egyptian frontiers.

In contradiction of this, the Press Bureau announces that there has been no fighting on the frontier between the 14th inst. and the 24th inst. but the principal Arab force was located on the 25th and dispersed.

Reuters' Cairo correspondent states that the troops engaged included New Zealanders and Sikhs, the casualties being slight.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SINKING OF THE "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT."

CALLOUSNESS OF SUBMARINE CREW.

MALTA, December 28th.

There were 316 persons aboard the French mail steamer *Ville de la Ciotat*, including 135 passengers, of whom three were British. Survivors state that the liner was off Crete at 10 o'clock in the morning on Friday when she sighted, first, a Dutch steamer, and then, a minute later, a Greek steamer. Almost immediately a terrible explosion shook the liner from stem to stern and the water rushed in. Simultaneously with the explosion, a submarine, flying the Austrian flag, appeared on the surface a few yards away.

The general opinion aboard is that one of the neutral vessels was covering the submarine. Both disappeared.

Despite the enormous hole in the stern and the shock there was no panic on the *Ville de la Ciotat*. Five boats and rafts were launched. One boat capsized, and its occupants, all women and children, were drowned. Another boat was smashed at the ship's side. Finally the liner plunged, taking down most of those who perished. The submarine remained until the liner disappeared, and then circled round the lifeboats, jeering at the survivors, telling them "There is a British steamer behind. It will pick you up." The British steamer *Merve* came up two hours later, and spent 80 minutes in rescue work, though the submarine was still visible.

THE "YASAKA MARU."

SUNK WITHOUT WARNING.

WASHINGTON, December 28th.

The American Consul at Port Said confirms the statement that the N.Y.K. liner *Yasaka Maru* was sunk without warning. No attempt was made by the *Yasaka Maru* to escape.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, December 28th.

The British steamer *Venestrum* has been sunk. The crew were landed.

VARNA AGAIN BOMBARDED.

RUSSIA, December 28th.

A telegram from Bucharest says that the Russians again bombarded Varna on Friday and sank a Bulgarian torpedo-boat. Numerous fires were observed in the town.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SWEDISH STEAMER SUNK.

CREW'S TERRIBLE PRIVATIONS.

LONDON, December 28th.

The crew of the Swedish steamer *Nereus*, which was sunk in the North Sea on the 28th inst. when bound from Boston, Lincolnshire, to Copenhagen, have been landed at Grimsby and Immingham. The men spent three days in the boats in terrible weather, and were completely exhausted when rescued.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN ACTIVITY.

ABORTIVE ATTEMPT TO RUSH ENTANGLEMENTS.

PETROGRAD, December 28th.

A communiqué records German activity south of Lake Iabbi. The Germans attempted to rush the barbed wire entanglements, but the Russians leaped out of their trenches and tackled their assailants, and drove them to their own trenches. Fierce fighting continues in Galicia.

SEVERE RUSSIAN WINTER.

WOLVES ATTACK PEASANTS.

LONDON, December 28th.

Belated telegrams from Russia, which have been held up owing to the interruption of the cable service, show that the winter is the most severe for years.

The thermometer on the Russian front mostly registers 45 degrees of frost.

Wolves have already appeared on the Western Dvina, killing farm animals in daylight and attacking the peasants.

GERMANS FORTIFYING ON COLOSSAL SCALE.

BUT TROOPS ARE DETERIORATING.

PARIS, December 28th.

A Petrograd telegram states that the Germans have fortified their whole front on a colossal scale. The entire Vilna-Dvinsk region bristles with trenches, the whole line of the Bug river being fortified formidably.

The number of the enemy's machine-guns has reached an extraordinary figure, and his supply of automatic rifles is increasing daily.

While the German troops have deteriorated, the Austrians seem better than at the beginning of the war, and they surrender less frequently. Nevertheless, they are falling back in the Teutarysk region and are held up in Galicia.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TREASON IN GERMANY.

TEN SOCIALISTS CHARGED.

BERLIN, December 28th.

The *Vorwärts* announces that the trial of ten Socialists has opened at Karlsruhe on a charge of high treason. Three others are accused of incitement to revolt.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN AMERICA.

BRITISH CARGO DESTROYED.

NEW YORK, December 28th.

Reuters' correspondent reports another case of incendiarism, as a result of which a large portion of the sugar cargo of the British steamer *Inchmoe* was destroyed.

It is suspected that combustible chemicals were mixed with the cargo.

INTERESTING DEPARTURES FROM AMERICA.

NEW YORK, December 28th.

Colonel House, President Wilson's special emissary, who is going to Europe to convey the President's views to the American Ambassadors, has left.

Captain Boy-Ed (the disgraced German Naval Attaché) departed on the same ship under a British safe-conduct.

Captain Boy-Ed, interviewed, denounced the "reckless utterances of the irresponsible Press."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, December 28th.

Several thousand pounds damage was caused by fire in a rice mill warehouse at Liverpool.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH CABINET SITUATION.

DEVELOPING RAPIDLY.

FOR AND AGAINST COMPULSION.

LONDON, December 28th.

The Cabinet situation is developing rapidly. The opinion is now expressed, at least in hostile quarters, that the Ministry stands at the parting of the ways and that time for definite action and decision has arrived. The situation is similar to that of historic Cabinets prior to the outbreak of war.

The Liberal Press scouts the idea of a General Election as being a costly and unnecessary luxury at the present moment.

The fact that the Cabinet adjourned until to-day without coming to a decision has aroused most active speculation, but the speculation is mostly guess work.

The *Daily Mail* makes a plump statement, and says it is understood that before the Cabinet meeting Mr. Lloyd George made his own position clear in a message to Mr. Asquith, intimating that unless Mr. Asquith's pledge is interpreted in the strictest sense, and compulsion is applied to single men he could not remain in the Government.

The *Daily Mail* understands that Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Balfour, Earl Crews, Baron Buckmaster, Mr. McKenna, Sir John Simon, Mr. Runciman, Mr. Birrell, Mr. McKinnon Wood, Mr. Harcourt and Mr. Henderson oppose Conscription, especially Mr. Balfour, who is resolutely opposed thereto.

The Ministers favouring immediate compulsion are Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Curzon, Mr. F.E. Smith, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Walter Long and Lord Selborne.

The attitude of Earl Kitchener and Mr. Bonar Law is not yet defined.

The *Morning Post* forecasts a certain reconstruction of the Cabinet, and agrees with the *Daily Chronicle* that a General Election at present would be a hollow sham.

One point which emerges from the tangle of speculations is that Mr. Asquith will certainly keep his pledge to married men, and to-day's meeting of the Cabinet is expected to show whether his statesmanship will enable him to reconcile the conflicting elements.

ANOTHER MEETING.

LONDON, December 28th.

The Cabinet met this morning, and there was again a large attendance, which was presided over by Mr. Asquith.

It is considered that further meetings will be necessary before the Government is able to announce its decision based on Lord Derby's recruiting figures.

The Cabinet meeting lasted for two and a half hours.

Mr. Asquith subsequently held a War Council, Earl Kitchener, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Balfour being present.

PREMIER SAID TO HAVE DECIDED ON COMPULSION.

LONDON, December 28th.

The *Morning Post* and the *Daily Chronicle* state that Mr. Asquith at yesterday's Cabinet meeting told his colleagues that he had decided that a measure of compulsion towards the single men who had not enlisted was necessary.

HOPEFUL RECRUITING PROSPECTS.

LONDON, December 28th.

The recruiting offices have re-opened after the holidays.

The numbers enlisted for immediate service are sufficient to indicate that a period of renewed activity is beginning.

GALE IN BRITAIN.

WALES PRACTICALLY ISOLATED.

LONDON, December 28th.

The gale continues to be general throughout the British Isles, and damage is reported everywhere.

Wales is practically isolated telegraphically and telephonically.

Hundreds of roofs of houses have been ripped off.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT'S POWERS.

MELBOURNE, December 28th.

The *Age* says that the State Parliaments having failed to pass the Bill conferring on the Commonwealth Government during the war and for a period of one year thereafter the powers sought by Referendum, with limitations, a special sitting of the Federal Parliament will be summoned to pass legislation to overcome the difficulty.

ELECTRICAL PROSPECTS IN CHINA.

THE GERMAN COMPETITION.

Mr. W. G. L. Riddle, the new president of the Birmingham and District Electrical Club, who has recently returned from China, gave an interesting account of the electrical prospects in China at a complimentary dinner to which he was entertained by the members.

After extolling the electrical undertaking at Shanghai, with its profits of 7.5 and even 10 per cent per annum, he went on to consider the many other existing and proposed supply undertakings in China at the present time; their name is legion. The Chinese are essentially a commercial nation and thoroughly alive to the value of electricity supply as an investment. Also they are now realising the manifold possibilities of electrical driving for industrial purposes. China is a celestial because there is no Board of Trade, Local Government Board, or any form of administrative control which would tend to impose "capital-sinking restrictions" or discourage enterprise. These departments in England no doubt have their uses, but it would be idle to ignore the impetus given to Chinese undertakings owing to the absence of inflexible restrictions and requirements of a conservative and enterprise-damping nature. Nevertheless, there certainly are influences here and there which are stifling electrical progress in its infancy, and making the task of those interested in electrical plant importation a difficult and disheartening proposition.

One extremely important condition to be complied with, however, is the system of long credit and extended payment adopted by Continental firms. Open to criticism as this certainly is, it is just as certainly responsible for a large proportion of the engineering enterprises undertaken by the Chinese. One may, for example, take the case of a 10,000 spindle electrically driven cotton mill, built and equipped without any expenditure upon the part of the nominal owners, the whole of the plant being supplied under an arrangement whereby its cost is to be met by the surplus revenue (if any) after payment of a fixed minimum dividend. Such is the faith of the factors of the plant in the possibilities of the cotton industry in China. Of course, the ubiquitous German is the greatest competitor. He has almost ruined Far Eastern business by severe cutting of prices. Subsidised by his internal Government, and helped by his bankers, he has been in a position to secure many contracts which in the natural order of things might have been executed in Great Britain. Since the outbreak of hostilities neither Britain nor Germany has been able to fulfil contracts. Last April America and Japan were securing the bulk of the trade. Japan is already producing very creditable copies of the best European and American practices, and although present production is insufficient to allow them to compete with advantage, it is certain that time will amend that, and the Japanese will have the advantage of low freight rates and insurance, and also of quick deliveries. British merchants in China do not receive the help from the British manufacturers that is essential to secure this trade. Very few large manufacturers have their own representatives on the spot. The majority, without any salary, some from of merchants, and if any help were desired by the merchants the manufacturers would not give it. Hence the success of the Germans.

A KINDLY GERMAN.

Mr. and Mrs. Merson, of 17, Mount Street, Aberdeen, have received a letter telling of the death in action of their son, Lance-Corporal Lawrence B. Merson, 4th Gordons. The letter came from the sister of a German soldier who found the body in a trench, removed the identification disc, all papers and letters, including payment book, and sent them to his sister at Frankfurt, with the request that she should let the Highlander's relatives know of his death. The letters were forwarded by an uncle in Switzerland.

"It is a very sad matter I am writing you," says the German girl's letter. "My brother sent home a letter from the front and begged me to write you. He stands in the west, and it was in his first letter since the hard fighting here. 'My eldest brother was killed last year at Ypres, so that I know how glad we were to hear any details of his death. I think you have already heard that Lawrence B. Merson, whom I believe to be your son, did not come back from the last fight. 'We were enemies, but pain and mourning are uniting us. So thought my brother, too, for he wrote everything about your son he could find out. I just will translate it to you.'"

"We led the way to our position and found there a dead Highlander, who had a deep wound above the right eye, probably by a thrust bayonet. We found the following objects:—Book of payment, mark of distinction, a small sketch, and an instrument against the gases. 'The dead Englishman had his gun with the bayonet at it, and there were spots of blood on it. He was a Highlander with a kilt and bare knees. 'My brother sent these photos. I am sure my brother and his comrades did all honour to their enemy who died in their tracks.'"

CORRESPONDENCE.

SPECIAL DAY OF INTERCESSION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Sir,—I shall be grateful if you will allow me to announce through the medium of your paper that the Archbishops of Canterbury and York have, with the entire approbation and endorsement of His Majesty the King, requested that Sunday next, January 2nd, may be observed as a day of solemn intercession to Almighty God in connection with the war and of thankful recognition of the devotion which has been forthcoming in the manhood and womanhood of our country. I have requested the Chaplains in charge of the Anglican Churches in the Colony to carry out their Graces' suggestion and to hold such services of intercession at the usual hours on Sunday next.—I am, Yours, etc., G. H. VICTORIA.

Hongkong December 28th, 1915.

HONGKONG LADIES' WAR WORK.

Parties of Hongkong ladies have been working very enthusiastically in the cause of the wounded, and there was an interesting little exhibition of the results of their labours in one of the rooms at the City Hall yesterday. The Ladies' Bandage Class, under Mrs. Philipe, have made no fewer than 2,698 ordinary and many-tailed bandages and 12 flannel shirts in the course of a month. The party met at the City Hall on two mornings per week, there being an average attendance of about 30.

A working party under Mrs. N. J. Stubb prepared the following articles:—10 surgical shirts, 2 medical shirts, 12 bed jackets, 12 vests, and 61 hot-water bottle covers. These have all been made in about a fortnight.

The wife of the Governor of Macao sent a consignment of mufflers, gloves, caps, etc., to be added to the Hongkong ladies' list.

The articles are to be despatched to the British base hospital at Alexandria at the end of the week.

The members of the working parties pay a subscription of \$2 per month, but funds are urgently needed, and subscriptions will be welcomed.

OPIUM ON "HAICHING."

The No. 1 Steward of the s.s. *Haiching* was charged before Mr. Hazand yesterday with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of opium and with aiding or abetting in the export of same from Hongkong, without the necessary permit. Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the defendant. P.C. Fallon gave evidence to finding the opium in a sideboard in the saloon of the vessel.

The chief officer of the ship, who was called to give evidence for the prosecution, said that all the "boys" of the ship had access to the same sideboard and that it was not always locked up.

Mr. d'Almada—If 10,000 sovereigns were found in that drawer, would you say that they belonged to the steward, the defendant?—I would say they were my own until they were claimed by someone else.

His Worship—You would be liable to prosecution for larceny as a bailor. You should hand the money to the Police in that case.

Mr. d'Almada—It is a pity you did not claim this valuable opium as your own!

The defendant was discharged.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER AT ABERDEEN.

SEQUEL TO THEFTS OF GARDEN PRODUCE.

The two Chinese who are charged with the manslaughter of another Chinese at Aberdeen on the 1st inst. came before the Chief Justice yesterday.

Opening the case for the Crown, Mr. Orme said that the alleged crime was committed at night at a small village on the Deep Water Bay road about a mile to the east of Aberdeen. Prisoners depended for their livelihood upon the vegetable gardens, from which there had been thefts. An alarm was raised on the night of the crime of the presence of a thief, and prisoners found deceased and beat him with bamboo poles. They then went to the police-station to ask for the arrest of the supposed thief, who died later in the Government Civil Hospital. He would not be able to prove the exact share that the prisoners took in inflicting the injuries.

Dr. Koch, Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, said that the injuries were such as could have been caused by the bamboo poles produced. Among the injuries sustained were a fracture of the skull and a rupture of the kidney, either of which was sufficient to cause death. The hearing will be continued to-day.

GERMAN NAVAL PROFESSOR'S
INVOLUNTARY TRIBUTE.

Professor Plamm urges his readers to believe that this is the real situation and that, consequently, England and our greatest enemy, to vanquish whom we must employ all our strength and all means at our disposal." "This is Germany's leading naval architect, in conclusion, "who has not been in fighting with the basest means committing the vilest crimes against humanity, and from acting contrary to all that is right and fair, deserving consideration and no mercy."

BAVARIA'S TROUBLES.

The progressive income tax will produce the anticipated surplus revenue from the spirit and malt duties, and the savings of the St. Lawrence bridge. The expenditure is increasing all round.

The Finance Minister proposed an increase of 25 per cent. on income tax. The Chamber refuses to entertain it. It is proposed to levy a waiting tax on persons whose unnumbered amounts to more than one pound a week.

As this would touch the pockets of 200,000 people this proposal, too, meets with the greatest opposition.

The main island is divided into two portions, a lower portion or Unterland as it is called, and the highland or Oberland. A high cliff separates the two portions and, by means of a small lift, called a cable, by which one can get from the lower to the other, is by means of a zigzag road up the cliff which is practically a staircase. This road leads directly to a little town of brick houses containing a church, a school, a theatre and several hotels or restaurants. The population of this town consisted at the commencement of the war of only a few hundred inhabitants, chiefly workmen employed in the fortifications and garrison and their families.

Heligoland is a great bathing resort and during the season about 30,000 people visit it for sea-bathing. The sea-bathing establishments are situated on the Unterland and the beach is said to be an excellent one for the purpose as it is gradually and evenly raised.

When the German flag was hoisted by Britain it was fast crumbling away the fury of the North Sea but the Germans have by dint of great labour and an enormous expenditure of money redeemed it from the sea and converted it into a powerful fortress and a naval, submarine and zeppelin base. They have strengthened the cliffs with great granite blocks 10 feet thick, 140 feet high and have filled in all fissures and cracks with ferro-concrete, so that sea now rages in vain against this little island. To the south of the island has been constructed at first class a base for cruisers, torpedo-boats and submarines at a cost of over £2,000,000. It was here that the German fleet was

An American engineer, one of the foreigners in the employment of the government of Afghanistan, has passed through the country after spending three years in India and other parts of the country. He says that the Ameer is very popular, especially by reason of the energy with which he is seeking to develop his country. The Ameer has got too stout to be a tennis and has lately taken up golf. He has a Scotch engineer, however, who has some good links at Kabul, and the Ameer has also had some made at Jalalabad without any bunkers. On these he has served an every green.

There are evidences, says the German correspondent, of German influence in Afghanistan, but the Ameer is of the opinion that the situation well in hand, and the country is quite quiet.—Redier.

The war had shown, he concluded, it was only by breaking through an enormously long front that one could make that change in the line of enemy that could be described as a victory.

In reply to a further question by St. Davids, Lord Newton gave figures for the number of German and Austrian troops as declared before the war: 926 officers; 48 officials; army, 37; corps, 27; divisions, 16. Austrian: 926 officers; 50 army corps; 30 divisions.

GERMANS PREPARE FOR POSSIBLE BRITISH LANDING.

Ever since the outbreak of war many has been making rather extensive military preparations in Schleswig-Holstein, where several towns are peculiarly surrounded by trenches.

A constant change is going on. Hundreds of thousands of troops are kept in Schleswig. The northern part was kept under a strong military guard. Then this guard was considerably, and old fortifications were substituted for the young military fortifications, extending from the Alsen Island, of great strength, has been constructed, while several regimental stations have been sent across to

"We can see only one end to this war and that is: the destruction of the influence which, to gratify personal or national ambition, has turned the whole of Europe into a slaughter-house and deluged the plains with blood. When that end has been reached, though all the nations stood under the gigantic burden of the debt the dawn of a better day for all surely be at hand. The causes of war have gradually grown less and less. It is impossible to think that a war could now be waged for an insult to a king's mistresses or a dispute about a foreign dynasty. Those causes have gone by, and it is only that this war will kill one of the remaining most potent causes of all—the desire for national aggrandisement at the expense of other and nonoffending nations."

"Whether all the struggle tends, now engaged in it can know, but the structure of civilization has been built up of ruined pieces of evil which have been thrown, and when this war is over I believe that such reconstruction will prove a space. Germany has taught the world many lessons—of the value of learning the greatness of industry, and of the value of discipline.—but the greatest lesson that her history will tell will be to the

With the permission of the Commanding Army I had an opportunity of personally inspecting some portion of the territory won by us. Escorted orderly and two Cossacks, I set, on other day on horseback in the direction from Dvinsk. In the scarcely anyone but soldiers was seen. The civil population depicted month ago after the bombardment by German airplanes and a town. The shops and houses are closed in the town there is surprising need. Transport has been facilitated. Provisions are more easily obtained in Petrograd. I had been that carriage traffic outside the town possible only on the high road, faintly without a riding horse I have been unable to reach the Staff establishments, not to speak positions themselves. The path to be a fairly tortuous one. The Headquarters of a corps commands those of the divisional commands to the batteries, and finally to the trenches for a day and a half. I traversed the region between

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL

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b	Mr A. G. Brooks	Mrs J. D. Milne
o	Mrs. Anne L. Almond	Mr H. Murphy
b	Mr W. Judge	Mrs E. C. Norris
o	Mr G. Bauerman	Mr & Mrs Newman
o	Mr & Mrs T. B. Chang	Mr & Mrs Yang Yee
o	M. A. Coates	Mrs E. C. Peaslee
o	Mrs M. C. Casasco	Mr M. Pearson
o	Mrs N. Cassascoe	Mr W. J. Fringle
o	Mr & Mrs Flynn	Mrs R. A. Kamey
o	Mrs C. Foo	Mrs J. F. Reid
o	Mr J. J. Fox	Mr Robinson
o	Mr L. Fraser	Mr C. B. Richardson
o	Mr T. N. Gregory	Mrs. & Mrs C. E.
o	M. G. Grive	Rath and family.
o	Mr T. Guan	Mr F. M. Saunders
o	Mr M. H. Haines	Mrs J. T. Smith
o	Mr & Mrs. Hennes and	Mrs E. Sylvester
o	children	Mr & Mrs Spencer
o	Mr A. E. Hurt	Mr Starkey
o	Mrs Adria L. F. Harris	Miss Squire
o	Mr E. W. Hiechatt	Mr C. H. Soper
o	Mr & Mrs Wm.	Mr E. M. Sleigh
o	Jackson	Miss Taylor
o	Mr W. J. Jeffery	Mr H. Thompson
o	Mr J. Joseph	Mr R. L. Tomtallo
o	Mr J. Johnson	Mr & Mrs J. H.
o	Mr A. Lambdon	Underwood
o	Mr & E. G. Lambdon	Mr & Miss P. Witchoff
o	Mr F. M. Marsh	Sec.
o	Mrs R. J. Mitchell	Mr & Mrs J. W. White
o	and family	

Mr & Mrs W. Armstrong	Mrs V. Martin and child
Mrs H. Bowler	Mrs W. W. Martin
Mr & Mrs. Carmichael	M. B. Peterson
Mr F. W. Cary	Mr T. L. Perkins
Mr & Mrs C. D. Casulli	Mr C. Skott
Mr & Mrs Cooney	Mr & Mrs Grant Smith
Col. Darling R. E.	Mr & Mrs A. Findlay Smith
Mr Denman Fuller	Mr & Mrs A. S. Sorenson
S. E. H. Ellis	Mr C. E. Stewart
Mrs Furusla I. M.	Mai-Gene Veutris
Mr & Mrs J. S. Hale	Mr & Mrs David Woo
Mr F. A. Hansland	
Mr T. J. E. Johns	
Mr Luc Jones	

Saturday, 1st Jan. —
New Year's Day — Public Holiday.

Monday, 3rd Jan. —
2 p.m. — Auction of Crown Land at Public
Works Dept.

MARTIN'S
APIOL STEEL
PILLS
(A LAXATIVE)

It French Name is for all Constipation.
 Thousands of Letters all world say it does
 the best thing for the bowels in all the
 age of man they never fail.
 It does not only so much more than
 any other pills. All Chemists and Druggists sell them
 under the name of the French name, *St. Martin*,
 or *St. Martin's*. Write to the proprietor, *St. Martin*,
 10, Rue de la Harpe, Paris.

MARTIN'S
APIOL STEEL
PILLS
(A LAXATIVE)

THE NEW FRESH REMEDY, Pat. No. 2,381,100
THERAPION Each Bottle Price \$1.00
 BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, FLAUNDS, GOUT, CHRONIC CURES
 DISCHARGES, WOUNDS, PILES, GUM DRAIN, PAIN, ADDRESS
 DEVELOPERS FOR PH. 1000000 TO 100,000,000, 100,000,000, 100,000,000
 NEW, CO. HAWTHORNE, N. Y. 1000000, 100,000,000, 100,000,000, 100,000,000
 PAID DEPOSIT, IN N.Y. CANTONMENT.
 NEW YORK DEPOSIT, IN N.Y. CANTONMENT.
 TRY NEW DRUGS (HAWTHORNE) NEW YORK, N.Y. 1000000, 100,000,000, 100,000,000, 100,000,000
THERAPION Each Bottle Price \$1.00
 NEW, CO. HAWTHORNE, N. Y. 1000000, 100,000,000, 100,000,000, 100,000,000
 PAID DEPOSIT, IN N.Y. CANTONMENT.
 NEW YORK DEPOSIT, IN N.Y. CANTONMENT.
 TRY NEW DRUGS (HAWTHORNE) NEW YORK, N.Y. 1000000, 100,000,000, 100,000,000, 100,000,000

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

KAIYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,193, K. Murakami, 29th December—Swatow 28th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

KASHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 6,310, G. Tabusa, 29th December—Shanghai 28th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

KIYO MARU, Japanese str., 5,757, K. Ozawa, 29th December—Mojito 24th December, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

MONEY, British str., 1,330, Thorsten, 29th December—Saigon 18th December, Rice.—Chinese.

NANKIN, British str., 6,853, G. Manley, 29th December—Yokohama 17th December, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

SINGAN, British str., 1,685, G. D. Mills, 28th December—Shanghai 28th December, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TJIKEMBANG, Dutch str., 8,013, C. Van Wyck, 29th December—Java 22nd December, Sugar and General.—Java-China-Japan Line.

WURU, British str., 1,250, Geo. Wake, 29th December—Chefoo 21st December, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
December 29th.

FOOSHING, British str., for Singapore.

KASHIMA MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.

NANKIN, British str., for Europe.

DEPARTURES.

December 29th.

CHEONGSHING, British str., for Canton, Cheong Ching, Brit. str., for Port Parval.

CHIAN MARU, Jap. str., for Haiphong.

COLOMBO MARU, Jap. str., for Yokohama.

EIGER, Norwegian str., for Dalm.

FEICHING, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

HINSHUNG, Chinese str., for Canton.

KARO, British str., for Shanghai.

STANDARD, British str., for Bangkok.

TAMON MARU, Jap. str., for Haiphong.

TRIGONIA, British str., for Palembang.

YANGTSE, British str., for Bangkok.

YU MARU, Jap. str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Tjikembang*, from Java, etc., for Hongkong, Mr. Michael, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Dwyer, Mr. Wielink, and Mrs. Clark.

Per *Nankin*, for Hongkong, from Kobe, Mr. Mathews; from Shanghai, Mr. Mo Adam.

DEPARTED.

Per *Shingo Maru*, for San Francisco, etc., Mrs. W. H. Allen, Miss E. Allen, Capt. C. H. Allen, Mr. K. Arimura, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Botelho, Mr. A. C. Bruns, Mr. B. D. F. Both and servant, Mr. R. R. Cummins, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Collins, Miss L. E. Doll, Mr. T. Doguchi, Mr. J. M. Elias, Mr. T. S. Forrest and 3 servants, Mr. W. E. Guthrie, Dr. L. Green, Mr. C. P. Gilchrist, Rev. and Mrs. H. J. Howard and 2 children, Mrs. E. Hall, Miss Hamming, Mr. and Mrs. G. Harlow and child, Mr. Inouye, Miss H. E. Kunkle, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Layton, Mr. J. M. Lugo, Mr. B. Leon, Mr. A. Lode, Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Moorhead, Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Moorhead, Mr. R. C. Morton, Mr. C. Morley, Mr. F. H. Nesmith, Miss W. K. Norton, Mr. H. A. Nisbet, Col. and Mrs. G. A. O. Osterstrom, Miss S. C. Peet, Miss E. L. Pilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Prager, child and 2 servants, Mr. F. R. Pendleton, Mr. B. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Robinson, Miss Robinson, Mrs. E. G. Robinson, Master W. Robinson, Master F. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Reilly, Mr. H. C. Rice, Mr. F. Syme Thomson, Major C. Shirley, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Thurber and 4 children, Mr. H. Turner, Mr. T. J. White, Mr. S. Westford, Mr. B. Wakai, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wakefield, Mr. G. M. Young, Mr. A. Secvestra, Mrs. E. E. Pereira, Mrs. W. R. Bilyeu, Mrs. M. Russell, Mr. Nery, Miss H. Morgado, Master A. Morgado, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Kelly, Miss P. Holmes, Mrs. F. E. Cameron, and Mr. E. Williams.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Kutang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong on 4th January.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Inveric* of the Bank Line, arrived at San Francisco on the 25th inst.

The str. *Monteagle* left Yokohama on Wednesday, the 23rd inst., and is due to arrive at Vancouver on Saturday, the 1st January.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

THE AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

(ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"KATHLAMBA."

6,382 tons, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, 10th January, 1916.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to THE BANK LINE, LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1915. [1251]

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUZUKI OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE."

about middle of February.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1915.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

over the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "A," current Hongkong "B," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "C," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "D," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Black Pier. 3. From Black Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

OPERATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & NO.	PORT	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	NANKIN	Brit. str.	—	G. Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 3 p.m.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	NOYARA	Brit. str.	—	H. B. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 14th Jan.
LONDON	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 15th Feb.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KASHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
MARSHALLS VIA PORTS.	ATHOS	Jap. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th Jan., at 5 p.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. & BRATTLE VIA KUMHONG, &c.	BADO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th Jan., at Noon.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA, NAGASAKI, &c.	KASHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th Jan., at 3 p.m.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	KASHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th Jan.
SAN FRANCISCO	ABAKAN	Dut. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th Jan.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CHITO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd Jan., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	PERSEA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 31st Jan.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	W. Dixon Hopcraft	CANADIAN PACIFIC CO.	On 2nd Feb.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MONTAGLE	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Halley	CANADIAN PACIFIC CO.	On 16th Feb.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	KITO MARU	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th Jan.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	EMPEROR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th Jan., at 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Jan., at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st Jan.
DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th Jan.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Jan., at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	RUICHOW	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	ATSUMI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st Jan., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	CHOWANG	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Jan., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	LUCHOW	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Jan., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	TYKINGHANG	Dut. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Jan.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Jan., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th Jan.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 7th Jan.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th Jan., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Jan., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th Jan., at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Jan., at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th Jan., at 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Jan., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th Jan., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th Jan., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th Jan.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th Jan., at Noon.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Jan., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th Jan., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th Jan.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th Jan., at Noon.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Jan., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th Jan., at 4 p.m.
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SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th Jan., at Noon.
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SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Jan., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th Jan., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th Jan.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th Jan., at Noon.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Jan., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th Jan., at 4 p.m.
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SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	Tabata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	

P. & O. S. N. CO. TOYO KISEN KAISHA P. & O. S. N. CO.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA	YANKIN	3 P.M. 30th Dec.	See Special Advertisement
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, NELLORE and YOKOHAMA	Capt. A. M. Edg.	About 7th Jan.	Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, MONGARA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. B. F. Fysh, R.N.	About 9th Jan.	Freight and Passage
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA	NOFABA	About 14th Jan.	Freight and Passage
USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Capt. H. B. Hotherington, R.N.		

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to—
E. V. D. PARR,
For Superintendent.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 30th Dec. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 30th Dec. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 2nd Jan. 10 A.M.
HAIPHONG	"KATFUNG"	On 4th Jan. 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 4th Jan. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGHOU"	On 4th Jan. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 11th Jan. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER TWICE Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANTO".

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA", "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN".

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI", "CHENAN", "LIANGHOU", "LUCHOW", "YINGHOU", and "SINKIANG", with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Hongkong, 30th December, 1915. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.		
(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)		
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 31st Dec., at 4 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	THURSDAY, 4th Jan., at 2 P.M.
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 7th Jan., at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS LIPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 30th December, 1915.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 30th December, 1915.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
"EMPIRE"	On 13th Jan. 11 A.M.	On 13th Jan. 11 A.M.
"EASTERN"	On 30th Jan. 11 A.M.	On 31st Jan. 11 A.M.
"ALDENHAM"	On 30th Jan. 11 A.M.	On 31st Jan. 11 A.M.
"ST. ALBANS"	On 2nd Feb.	On 16th Mar. 11 A.M.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
For further particulars, apply to—
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,000 — 15 knots	SATURDAY, 8th Jan.
PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 17 knots	About 31st Jan.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 25th Jan.
DAIREN MARU	5,000 — 14 knots	TUESDAY, 3rd Mar.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 15th Feb.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	TUESDAY, 29th Feb.
ANYO MARU	18,500 — 15 knots	SATURDAY, 11th Mar.

* Cargo only.

† Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

‡ Proceeding to South America Ports.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.

Manila " at 10.30 P.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.

" " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £96.10.

" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS.

MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR CORONEL VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA.

IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer Tons and Speed Sails

KIYO MARU 17,000 — 15 knots SATURDAY, 8th Jan.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,

King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

WORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

WORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

STEAMER TO SAIL

SHANGHAI, KOBÉ and PORTHOIS On 2nd Jan.

YOKOHAMA (Without Transshipment) CORDILLERE On 10th Jan.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, ATHOS On 11th Jan., at 5 P.M.

SAIGON and PORTHOIS On 22nd Jan.

(Without Transshipment) PORTHOIS On 22nd Jan.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.

Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.

State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA and TACOMA VIA MANILA, NAGASAKI,

KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA

Steamer Captain Leaving

"MANILA MARU" TUESDAY, 4th Jan., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer Captain Leaving

"BAIGON MARU" T. Yamaguchi FRIDAY, 7th Jan., at Noon.

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer Captain Leaving

"KAIJO MARU" MURAKAMI SUNDAY, 2nd Jan., at 10 A.M.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer Captain Leaving

"SOSHI MARU" A. Kobayashi WEDNESDAY, 6th Jan., at 8 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG VIA PAKHOI.

Steamer Captain Leaving

"KHOI MARU" IMAMOTO SUNDAY, 2nd JAN., 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Foreman Lines have excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Bom Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAGUCHI,
MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Steamer	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamer	Due at	Due
YOKOHAMA	to	SHANGHAI	from	MARSEILLES	at
	COLOMBO	HAI	from	LEB	LONDON
		about	from		
Dec. 18 1915	NANKIN	Dec. 26 1915	Dec. 30	MALOJA	Jan. 29
Jan. 2	NOVARA	Jan. 10	Jan. 14	ARABIA	Feb. 12
Jan. 16	KASHMIR	Jan. 24	Jan. 28	KARNATA	Feb. 25
Jan. 20	RAEDINIA	Feb. 7	Feb. 11	KHYBER	Mar. 11
Feb. 12	NAMUR	Feb. 20	Feb. 24	MEDINA	Mar. 26
Feb. 27	NANKIN	Mar. 6	Mar. 10	MONGALIA	Apr. 1
Mar. 12	NOVARA	Mar. 20	Mar. 24	MADAG	Apr. 15
Mar. 26	MALTA	Apr. 3	Apr. 7	MOOLTAN	May 6

Steamers proceed via Bombay.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is readily reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

LONDON

1st Saloon "A" Accommodation Single £74. Return £111.

2nd Saloon "A" " " £68. " " £102.

" " " " £68. " " £78.

MARSEILLES

1st Saloon "A" Accommodation Single £70. Return £105.

2nd Saloon "A" " " £64. " " £96.

" " " " £64. " " £75.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

STEAMERS, Leave Leave Leave Leave Due at Due

YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, Marseilles, Hongkong, LONDON

about about about about about about

1916 1916 1916 1916 1916 1916

NELORE Jan. 17 Jan. 27 Feb. 2 Feb. 8 Mar. 6 Mar. 16

MONGARA Jan. 31 Feb. 10 Feb. 15 Feb. 23 Mar. 23 Mar. 30

NORE Feb. 28 Mar. 9 Mar. 15 Mar. 21 April 10 April 27

NAGOYA April 10 April 20 April 25 May 2 June 1 June 9

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMERS TONS AND DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATES

MARSEILLES and LONDON KASHIMA MARU THURSDAY, 20th

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID Capt. Tabata 21,000 Dec., at Noon.

MISHIMA MARU THURSDAY, 13th

Capt. S. Wade 16,000 Jan., at Noon.

VICTORIA, B.O., and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA

SADO MARU SATURDAY, 15th

Capt. K. Asakawa 12,500 Jan., at Noon.

AWA MARU TUESDAY, 25th

Capt. T. Hori 12,500 Jan., at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BANGKOK, THURSDAY, 15th

Capt. Takeda 9,600 Jan., at 4 P.M.

HITACHI MARU TUESDAY, 15th

Capt. Tomioka 13,500 Feb., at 11 A.M.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK

CEYLON MARU SATURDAY, 8th

Capt. Fujino 10,000 Jan.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO

PENANG MARU WEDNESDAY, 8th

Capt. Murasami 8,000 Jan.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBÉ

KAMAKURA MARU WEDNESDAY, 8th

Capt. Higo 13,500 Jan.

SHANGHAI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA

ATSUTA MARU SATURDAY, 1st

Capt. T. Sato 16,000 Jan., at 10 A.M.

NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA

HITACHI MARU FRIDAY, 14th

Capt. Tomioka 9,600 Jan., at 10 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA

Wireless Telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600. To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 600.

" " 2nd Single " 400. " " 2nd Single " 280.

" " 3rd Single " 300. " " 3rd Single " 200.

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.13.0.

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.

To Sydney, 1st Single £40. To Melbourne, 1st Single £41.

To Yokohama, 1st Return £72. To Kobe, 1st Return £78.16.

2nd " 300. 2nd " 200.

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER,

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1941.
